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of these letters are those in which we catch glimpses of those deeper thoughts and feelings which he revealed to his family. His most marked characteristic is his religiousness—hardly less profound than that of Jackson himself. This is seen throughout the letters, but especially in those written in the trying times of war. "One of the miseries of war", he writes to his wife, "is that there is no Sabbath, and the current of work and strife has no cessation." In other letters is shown his intense belief in a special Providence. Speaking of his campaign in West Virginia, he writes: "I had taken every precaution to ensure success and counted on it; but the Ruler of the Universe willed otherwise, and sent a storm to disconcert a well-laid plan and to destroy my hopes."

When the war was over, Lee wished to seek a quiet home and to escape the hero-worship of the South; but he was soon called to the presidency of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Here he was to devote his remaining years to the education of Southern youth. Insurance companies and commercial enterprises wooed him in vain. "I am grateful", he wrote in answer to one proposal of this character, "but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." During the period of Reconstruction no word of bitterness escaped his lips, though he felt deeply the degradation of his state. His advice to young men always contained a note of cheer. When one of his young cousins in 1870 was wondering what fate was in store for "us poor Virginians", Lee replied: "You can work for Virginia, to build her up again, to make her great again. You can teach your children to love and cherish her." His philosophy of life, moreover, was lightened by a canny humor, which he never lost even amid the hardships of war and which made him a favorite companion of children. These letters show that in play and conversation with children this great captain of the south found the deepest joy of his life.

The book is handsomely bound and printed, with fine portraits of Lee at different periods of his life. The last picture represents Valentine's wonderful recumbent statue. To the whole is added a good index of twenty pages.

JOHN R. FICKLEN.

*A History of the Colony of Victoria, from its Discovery to its Absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia.* By HENRY GYLES TURNER, F.I.B., F.R.G.S. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. Two vols., pp. xvi, 396; x, 389.)

IN some respects Mr. Turner's history of the colony of Victoria recalls Kingsford's *History of Canada*, and in particular as regards the scale on which it has been written. Victoria to-day has a population

not much larger than that of the state of Connecticut. Its history goes back for little more than a century; yet such are the fullness and local and personal detail characterizing Mr. Turner's work that his volumes cover eight hundred closely printed pages. There is a lack of good histories of the Australasian colonies. Each colony has its own political, economic, religious, and social history; each colony has had to meet its own peculiar problems arising out of the circumstances under which it was first settled, or out of its connections with the mother-country; and a well-written and well-balanced history of any of the Australasian colonies should be of value. Mr. Turner's history, however, can scarcely be commended to non-Australasian students of Australasian history, or of British colonial enterprise; for it is so long as to tire the patience of any reader who is not deeply interested in the personal aspects of Australasian colonization, and in the ups and downs of Victorian ministers and the vicissitudes of colonial politicians in a colony in which political administrations have been invariably short-lived.

Mr. Turner intimates in his preface that he makes no pretensions to the science of history. It is well that he makes this avowal; otherwise he might be called to account for his bald and gratuitous statement that in 1787, when the first fleet left for Australia to found a permanent settlement at the antipodes, "George III was a recognized lunatic, but had not yet been superseded"; also for his inane remarks about the descendants of Penn in Philadelphia; for his misleading comparisons of Victorian achievement with the achievements of the Puritans in New England; and also for the loose and unscholarly way in which he refers to British ministries and to members of British cabinets who at one time or another held the office of secretary of state for the colonies, or its equivalent in the days preceding the creation of the Colonial Department. Mr. Turner's work is obviously that of an old settler—a labor of love on which many years have been spent. Regarded as such, his history of Victoria is well done, and far above the average of colonial histories written from this standpoint. It is written in a good, clear style, and generally carries the marks of much industry and care.

The history begins with the unsuccessful attempt to found a convict settlement at Port Philip, and carries the story of Victoria down to the end of the nineteenth century. Little that could be considered of importance in the political and economic history of the colony can have escaped Mr. Turner's vigilant attention and have gone unrecorded. Especial pains have been taken in narrating the political development of the colony—its separation from New South Wales and the various stages which marked its development from a crown colony to a colony with representative institutions and responsible government. The municipal history and the astonishing growth of Melbourne, the Chicago of Australasia, are also particularly well told. The same may be said of the chapters dealing with the discoveries of gold and with the political and social turmoil which the discovery of gold entailed; also of those

describing the various methods of parceling out government lands; and peculiar value also attaches to Mr. Turner's study of the causes of the panic and the financial disasters of 1890-1893, and to his sketch of the long-drawn-out agitation which finally led to the establishment of the Australian commonwealth.

Had Mr. Turner spent his long and busy life in England, he would apparently have been a Liberal of the school of Bright and Cobden. He has no sympathy with the protective policy of the colony of Victoria. He regards with grave distrust the system of payment of members of Parliament and other democratic innovations which have been made in the colony; and while he is unmistakably loyal to the British connection and writes with approval of the part which Victoria took at the time of the South African war, colonial militarism comes in for no commendation at his hands.

There is an admirable index. It extends to thirty-two pages; and surely there never was a book to which a good index was more necessary; for while few but specialists will be likely to read Mr. Turner's two volumes from beginning to end, they contain much that is of value and usefulness to more general students, and especially to students who are interested in the various new phases of democratic government as it has been developed in Victoria.

EDWARD PORRITT.

*A History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States.* By DAVID YANCEY THOMAS, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Volume XX, No. 2.] (New York: The Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Company; London: P. S. King and Son. 1904. Pp. 334.)

THE United States for over a century has been steadily adding to its possessions, and yet little attention has been given by investigators to the government that has been established in these new lands. Mr. Thomas is to be congratulated on being one of the first to cover this exceedingly interesting subject. Being a pioneer in the field of military government, for Birkhimer and Winthrop may be put aside as legal rather than historical writers, he has been forced to map out a new course.

The author divides his work into three parts. The first, comprising five chapters, gives the history of the annexations and governments of Louisiana and Florida. In both cases the history is carried down to the time when territorial government was established. Four-fifths of this part is devoted to the acquisition and government of East and West Florida. This is necessarily so, for there was little or no military government in Louisiana. The second part is devoted to New Mexico and California, with the greater attention given to the latter. The third division of the work, dealing with Alaska and our insular possessions,